Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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May 10, 1865.

DESERTERS AND SKEDADDLERS DISFRANCHISED!

$200 fine for taking their votes

EVERY BOARD THAT RECEIVES THEIR VOTES SHALL BE PROSECUTED!

The 21st section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, provides as follows:

SECTION 21.—*And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military and naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, *shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;* and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this seetion, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on conditon of returning to their regiments and companies or such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

In obedience to the latter clause of this section, the President of the United States, on the 11th day of March, 1865, issued his proclamation "*ordering and requiring*" all deserters to return to their posts; or to report themselves to Provost Marshals for duty, on or before the 11th day of May, 1865.

That proclamation and the act of Congress upon which it was based, were published in all the authorized newspapers of the 16th District. Thus all parties interested had full knowledge of their *rights* and ample warning of the *penalty* that would ensue in case they neglected to avail themselves of the privilege of reporting on or before the 11th day of May, 1865.

The 103d section of the general election act of Pennsylvania, approved July 2, 1839, declares that

"If any inspector or judge of an election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizen or KNOWINGLY RECEIVE THE VOTE OF ANY PERSON NOT QUALIFIED, OR CONCEAL FROM HIS FELLOW OFFICERS ANY FACT IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF WHICH SUCH VOTE SHOULD BY LAW BE RECEIVED OR REJECTED, EACH OF THE PERSONS SO OFFENDING SHALL ON CONVICTION, BE PUNISHED IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED IN THE 107TH SECTION OF THIS ACT."

And on referring to the Penalty in the 107th section it says that each such person "CONCERNED THEREIN, SHALL, ON CONVICTION THEREOF, BE FINED IN ANY SUM NOT LESS THAN FIFTY NOR MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS."

We now tell every Copperhead election officer in the county, if he receives such votes, we will prosecute him to the extent of the law. Union men are requested to take the name of every person voting, disqualified by the above act of Congress, and forward the same with the name of the officer taking the vote, to the Chairman of the Union County Committee.

All the principal counties in the interior of California have elected Union members to the Legislature. Two or three small towns have gone Democratis.

THE ALBANY CONVENTION.

When King Canute found that the sea would not retire at his bidding he arose and withdrew. When Mohammed discovered that the mountain would not come to him he went to the mountain. The Democracy of the State of New York have just followed in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessors. For years it has been sitting upon the shore bidding the humanity and honor and decendency of the American people retire. And now that its ridiculous command is lost in the roar of the rising ocean of liborty and justice, it confesses that the tide has risen. Having encouraged traitors and stimulated civil war, it exhausted every method of perplexing the Government and disheartening the people, and on the eve of the final and universal national triumph, it exultingly declared the war a failure and national ruin inevitable. The American people, insulted and indignant, with one hand overwhelmed the enemy in the field, and with the other utterly annihilated at the polls the whole line of the Democracy.

After a year of consternation its stunned and straggling columns begin to stir. But as if to show its total rout, at one point it proposes to reorganize upon its old basis. In Ohio it asserts the very doctrines which the country has denied in the victorious field. It moans in Pennsylvania that if its counsels had been heeded it would be still alive. But in New York—*ma, en Hispania!*—with the perfection of comedy it resolves that "its past history is to be found in the proudest records of the country," especially in in the chapter entitled "The Chicago Platform;" and "that it is ready to meet the great questions of the future with the patriotism, fidelity to principle, and practical wisdom that have characterized its long and auspicious identification with the history of the nation."

There let us take breath and ask, as well as inextinguishable laughter will allow, why, in a crisis of mortal peril, the American people, to secure their national salvation, utterly obliterated all this Democratic patriotism, fidelity, and practical wisdom? And history and the immediate memory of the people answer, because it was the Patriotism of Benedict Arnold, the fidelity of Judas, and the practical wisdom of Horatio Seymour.

"The Democracy" of New York having thus complacently referred to the proud record of their contemptuous rejection by the people, enthusiastically resolve to support cordially a President whom they are still hoarse with denouncing as a renegade and traitor; whose election they deplored as a national disgrace, comparing him to the horse whom the Roman emperor made consul; and, finally, this Pretorian guard of slavery gravely announce that the abandonment of slavery makes peace and Union possible.

The builders of last year's Chicago platform having thus bolted it whole; the revilers of the President having declared their sincere attachment to him; the lackeys of slavery having thus grinned over its corpse; and the bitter opponents of the war having duly cheered its happy and beneficent consequences; "the Democracy" of New York proceed by the mouth of John A. Green, one of the most notorious Copperhead opponents of the war in the State, to nominate General Slocum, a Republican, a distinguished and honored soldier, and the military Governor of Mississippi, who has just suppressed the "civil" Governor's authority. His unanimous selection is followed by that of Lucius Robinson, another Republican, and one of the most honest and faithful officers the State ever had; and his nomination in turn is succeeded by that of Martin Grover, another Republican, who left the Democratic party ten years ago, when its "proud record" was characteristically illustrated by "the patriotism, fidelity, and practical wisdom" of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Thus poor old King Canute yields to the ocean which he can not command. Thus those who have systematically betrayed the principle of the Government surrender for the time to those who, under whatever name, have inexorably maintained it. Thus the party which has thwarted progressive civilization in America eats its own words, abjures its own acts, turns one complete somersault, and its late face disappears.

The anti-American spirit which has so long dominated the Democratic party still survives in the country. Its associations are all with the name Democracy. The organization of the party remains; and although its leaders temporarily desert their reactionary and natural ground, they are still the same, and the irresistible tendency of human nature will compel them to reoccupy it at the earliest practicable moment. That profound faith in the moral righteousness and political wisdom of fair play for all men, which is the mainspring of progressive American civilization, will never, under any probable circumstances, be found in the Democratic party, but in its antagonists. In every country there is a constant tendency to intelligent progress and an opposition to it. This makes the eternal Tory and Liberal parties of all civilized nations; and the American Democracy is the American Tory party. It is useless to say that it was not formerly so, or that it ought not now to be so. We must deal with facts. The true party of the people in this country might have been called the Democracy, but the opportunity was lost. The name was surrendered, and the organization is not in the hands of those who sincerely love liberty, and in no other hands can the party of progressive liberty be safe.

The ignorance and prejudice of the country, the rabble of cities, and the aristocrats in feeling, all gravitate to the party known as the Democracy. The intelligence, the industry, the steady, elevated purpose of the country, gravitate to the opposition. There are unprincipled and corrupt men in all parties; but the character of parties themselves is radically different. Thus the, great eras of true progress in this country have been those in which the Democratic policy was overthrown. To the Democracy we owe, in late years, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the efforts of slavery to perpetuate itself, the Dred Scott decision the vitality of State sovereignty, and the armed insurrection of slavery against a free Government.

To the opposition, under whatever name, Free-soil, Republican, or Union, we owe the education of the public mind and conscience which has produced emancipation and established the Union upon the eternal rock of justice. The Democracy delights to call itself conservative. But its conservatism is merely dry-rot; and no intelligent American can believe that the country would stand as nobly eminent as it does at this moment if the Democracy had remained in power.

Therefore it is useless to sacrifice substance to shadow, or to bewail a name. He is not a very wise man who supposes that resistance to the true spirit of constitutional liberty is at an end in this country, or who does not see that it will again rally under its old name. The temporary shifts of a party in order to gain or retain power may vary, but its permanent policy must be the same. "There are few statesmen so clumsy and awkward in their business," says Burke, "as to fall into the identical snare which has proved fatal to their predecessors." The inevitable tendencies of human nature are stronger than men; and he is not a wise friend of liberty or his country who helps to put in power those who have betrayed both because for a while they hide their hands. The course of the New York Democracy at Chicago in 1864 and at Albany in 1865 is absolutely different. But the party will still be the nucleus of the reaction. Its face is turned, but its heart cannot be changed. A ship now tacks before a head-wind to the right, now to the left, but it is still the same ship pursuing the same voyage.—*Harper's Weekly.*

RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Pro-slavery Reconstruction.

So far from maintaining the indissoluble nature of the Federal bond, the Democratic Party at an early period in the struggle adopted the theory that the secession of the South absolved the remaining States from all further obligation to the Constitution, and that they were individually at liberty to separate and set up for themselves or form new connections on such terms of alliance as they might please. There can be little doubt that the ultimate object of this scheme was to reorganize under the Montgomery Constitution, whereby the old supremacy of the alliance between slavery and Democracy might be restored and the domination of the party be perpetuated. The key-note to this will be found in one of the resolutions adopted at the great Democratic meeting in Philadelphia, held January 16, 1861. We have the authority of Mr. William B. Reed for the assertion that "it was adopted with enthusiastic unanimity."

"*Resolved*, That in the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know it, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union by the separation of the whole South, a result we shall most sincerely deplore, may release this Commonwealth from the bonds which now connect it with the confederacy, *and would authorize and require its citizens*, through a convention to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom their lot shall be cast; whether with the North and East whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethren of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own, or whether Pennsylvania shall stand by herself, ready, when occasion offers, to bind together the broken Union."

That these were the views of the dominant men of the party is evident from the fact that Judge Woodward at that time made no secret of his desire that Pennsylvania should go with the South.

So, in the spring of 1861, ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, in a letter to L. W. Burnet, of Newark, argued the matter thus:

"I believe the Southern Confederation permanent. The proceeding has been taken with forethought and deliberation—it is no hurried impulse, but an inevitable act, based upon the sacred, as was supposed, 'equality of the States;' and in my opinion, every slave State will, in a short time, be found united in one confederacy. * * * Before that event happens, we cannot act, however much we may suffer in our material interests. It is in that contingency, then, that I answer the second part of your question. What position for New Jersey will best accord with her interests, honor, and the patriotic instincts of her people.' *I say emphatically they would go with the South, from every wise, prudential and patriotic purpose.*"

At the time of the Chicago Convention, these views were not so openly ventilated, but they evidently were at the bottom of the reconstruction contemplated by the "cessation of hostilities" and "convention of all the States" advocated in the platform. One speaker, however, D. H Mahony, of Dubuque, Iowa, was bold enough to enunciate them, and they were favorably received:

"We must elect our candidate, and then, holding out our hands to the South, invite them to come and sit again in our Union circle. [A voice—suppose they won't come?'] If they will not come to us, then I am in favor of going to them." [Loud cheers.]

And the Van Buren County *Press*, at Paw-Paw, Michigan, declared;

"If the North and South are ever re-united, we predict it will be when the Confederate States North adopt their new ('Montgomery') constitution, or something very near like it. There's a good time coming boys."

COPPERHEAD DISUNION CONVENTIONS.

As early as July 15th, 1861, the project of Disunion was broached by the Hon. Benjamin Wood in the following resolution offered in the House of Representatives, which received the vote of every Democratic member:

"*Resolved*, That this Congress recommend the Governors of the several States to convene their Legislature for the purpose of calling an election to select two delegates from each Congressional District to meet in general Convention at Louisville in Kentucky, on the first Monday in September next; the purpose of the said Convention to be to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country."

The revolutionary project was allowed to sleep for a year, when the disasters of the Peninsular campaign encouraged an attempt to revive it.

Mr. William B. Reed came forward to feel the way. In August, 1862, he published his "Vindication," in which he affected to believe that a restoration of the Union was impossible, and that all that remained for us was to decide upon the new leagues which should be formed. To accomplish this, he preferred separate State action.

"If the choice be between a continuance of the war, with its attendant sufferings and demoralization, certain miseries and uncertain results, and a recognition of the Southern Confederacy; I am in favor of recognition of course making the Abolition Party responsible for this dread necessity. The blood of the Union is on them.

"If it be a choice between the slow but ultimately successful conduct of the war, the subjugation of the Southern States, tenure as mere military provinces, involving of course a radical change in the political organization of the triumphant North, so as virtually to abrogate State rights and create a centralized domination with all the heresis of the day engrafted, and peaceable recognition, I still prefer recognition.

"If the inquiry be further pressed as to how I would arrange the terms of pacification and recognition.....I do not hesitate to say that, dodge or defer it as we may, in my opinion the decision—I mean as to limits and possible as to debt—must be made by the States and their citizens, acting as they did, when seventy years ago they entered into the Federal compact. There is no other conceivable mode. Maryland and Kentucky, after all, each for herself, will have to determine where her lot shall be cast, and what her pecuniary liability must be, whether for a share of the Federal or of the Confederate debt, or whether to be exempt from both. *What Maryland and Kentucky do, Pennsylvania and Ohio have a right to do.* This settles the question of boundaries, and nothing else will; and if the decision involves the abandonment of Washington, and leaving it the monument of what was once the Capital of a great Republic, be it so.—I would rather see it a ruin than what it is now."

In November, Mr. Reed returned to the charge, and openly suggested the raising of the standard of revolt by the Middle States. "Yet should, in the providence of God, the spirit of topical fanaticism which has brought all this misery upon us still maintain its sway, it may be the destiny of these great Middle States to speak, and if need be to act, in self-defence in maintenance of all that is left of Constitutional liberty in the fragmentary and shattered Union which yet survives.—They may act together, or they may act separately. Within each of them is the perfect machinery of Government, and all that is wanting is an animating and practical spirit of local loyalty. It may be that one man can supply that spirit: and it is the hope that these fugitive words of earnest suggestion rather than of counsel, may find an answer in the heart of the people, that they are given to the public."

THE SOLDIERS AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The idea of feeding a hungry man upon the savory odors of a hospitable kitchen is not unlike the hope of achieving a Democratic victory by the aid of soldiers' votes. Nor does the utter desperation of that hope deter these politicians. They indulge it with an oblivious forgetfulness beyond description ridiculous. Even their soldier candidate, Colonel DAVIS, seems to have lost his own memory of their notorious sympathy with the rebels. But that is not surprising on his part, when you compare it with the fact that for three years he allowed a furious secessionist to conduct his own paper, "*The Doylestown Democrat,*" and to fill it with all sorts of abuse of the government, and never thought of disowning the the infamy until he was charged with being responsible for it! Three years want of memory! When it was his own paper—published over his own name, in his own town, sent to him in his camp and read in his tent! Wonderful absent-mindedness! But it appears that ever since the gallant Colonel has recovered his memory sufficiently, yet very feebly, to say that this three years' prostitution of his own columns was without his consent (not, mark you, without his knowledge), he has again lost that important intellectual element. The Reading *Daily Evening Record*, a reliable Union paper, says, on Friday last:

"The Doylestown *Democrat*, owned and edited by Colonel Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General, has an editorial in a recent issue in defence of the inhuman monster, Captain Wirz, who murdered our brave men by the slow process of starvation at Andersonville. It asserts that the military commission, before which he has been put upon trial, is a usurpation of power, and that the prisoner has not been fairly dealt with. Colonel Davis, we presume, takes this course in order to commend himself to the support of his party."

If then the Colonel forgets his own affairs after this fashion, and runs into all these Copperhead habits and phases, how can we expect to remember the open treason of the Democratic leaders of this State? How can we blame, if, following his example, they decide to forget, even to deny, that they ever did sympathize with the rebels? And who will be surprised if, like the poor starving who tries to console, even while tantalizing himself with the unctuous perfumes of a round of roast beef, they fool themselves with the hope of getting a Democratic victory with the aid of the soldiers' vote?—*Phila. Press.*

THE AUTUMN ELECTIONS.

The autumn elections in Maine, Vermont, and California show little sign of that great and sweeping reaction against the Union party of which there have been so many dismal forebodings. Indeed, upon a smaller vote, the Union majority is proportionately larger than it was last year.

The reason is plain. In the utter wreck of its hopes, prophesies, and policies, the Democratic party has been engaged all the autumn, from Maine to Iowa, in coming as near to the Union party and its principles, as possible, but with very various result. In Maine the effort was laudable. In Penna. the old currents were too strong, and the Convention was like a congregation of dead men solemnly affirming obsolete falsehoods. In New Jersey the result was characteristic. The Copperhead gentlemen, who knew that the war had settled their position unless they assumed an aquiessence it it, said as much as they dared to show that their sympathies were still with the rebellion, and then nominated—since there was no escape—the least warlike of warriors, who immediately atoned for his error in having been for a short time a soldier by a ribald speech, appealing to the hatred of one class of citizens for another. In Ohio VALLANDIGHAM ruled the Convention, and doomed the distracted party to deeper humiliation. But in New York they made a clean breast of it. The party faced straight about, of course declaring that it always looked one way; and not only announced doctrines which, with some exceptions, are agreeable to Union men, but actually snatched their chief candidates from the Union ranks.

This was the crowning proof offered by the most sagacious body of its opponents that the Union party is the party of the country, and that success is to be expected only in the degree that its principles are professed.

Yet notwithstanding this amusing revelation of the fact that the Democratic party is utterly confounded and discordant, there have been those who prophesied a great Democratic reaction. In Maine, however, where, next to New York, the recantation was most complete, the event shows the Union ranks firmer than ever. In Vermont a model community of sober, intelligent, and industrious citizens, the humbug of "Democracy" is utterly exposed. In the counties of California the Union members of the Legislature are generally elected. In New Jersey the Union men work with a cheerful vigor and a resolution which no reverse can daunt, which will soon redeem that State from its long subservience to a narrow and inhuman policy. In Ohio, the Union party will gladly show again its overwhelming scorn of VALLANDIGHAM and the doctrines of the rebellion.

Meanwhile every voter will naturally ask himself what is gained by deserting an organization which has always held those principles from conviction, for an organization which has steadily derided them until the war put them beyond question? Or, granting the sincerity of the Democratic conversion, conceding that the leopard has changed its spots, why should the veterans of long and victorious campaigns be discarded for the raw recruits of yerterday? The Democratic syren may sing, but we doubt if she can persuade ANDREW JOHNSON to go down to posterity as the yoke-fellow of JOHN TYLER.—*Harper's Weekly.*

"VANITY AND VEXATION OF SPIRIT."

The opposition party, which calls itself democratic, having been knocked into a cocked hat at the last election, and seeing no other chance, now calls upon the Union party to support President Johnson, the elected candidate of the Union party. It is usual, we believe, for a party to support its own candidates especially when the people ratify its choice by such a majority as elected, Mr. Johnson.

It must be gratifying to the President to see that while he is supported by the party which nominated and elected him, he is courted and flattered by those who during the election abused him, and during the whole four years of the war spoke of him only as a reprobate and a renegade.

But the democratic organs also invite the Republican and Union party to come over to "democracy." What kind of "democracy"—that of the Pennsylvania platform, or that of New Jersey, or that of Maine, or that of Vallandigham in Ohio, or that of Minnesota? If they mean that true and consistent democracy represented by the *Evening Post*, which holds with Jefferson to "equal and exact justice for all men"—the Union party stands there now and is the only party which does; it chose its candidates in the last election upon that platform; and it is willing to receive accessions to its ranks—though it can get along without

When the democratic organs in this State guardedly puff the President, whom last year they vilified and denounced, when they profess confidence in a man whom they but a few months ago held up as an unscrupulous and ignorant tyrant, the people remember the plaintive confession of Mr. Elijah F. Purdy, the great sachem of Tammany, in the *Leader*, a few weeks ago. He wrote:

"What the democratic party chiefly needs is power. It is a very thankless and cheerless office to be confined to the business of standing outside of the farm fence and finding fault with those who are in possession of the house and grounds, fruit and orchards, cattle, stock, pork and provisions. You may talk more sense, know more moral law, be more fluent in argument, and have the most solid conviction of your own wisdom, personal elevation and abstract right, but if you can't get in and get the other fellows out, it is all vanity and vexation of spirit."

It seems that the opposition leaders despair of getting the present *ins* out by popular consent—so they, in desperation, adopt the novel expedient of calling themselves the *ins*. "Hurrah for Johnson" they shout, poking their heads over Mr. Purdy's "farm fence." "Open the door to us, we are the real simon-pure Johnson men!" And as they utter these cries they shove forward two or three Union men whom they have snatched up and forced to head them. But peering out from behind the coat-tails of these unfortunates, we see Vallandigham, Pendleton, Thomas and Horatio Seymour, Long, the Woods and the whole tribe of fellows who consider, with Purdy, that "what they need chiefly is power;" and who are ready to hide behind even a Republican stalking-horse, if so they can get within gun-shot of a political success.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

By nominating as candidates for office, soldiers who have served their country in the late terrible war, the Democratic party would fain hope to escape from the consequences of the fearful record it made for itself during the last five years. But are the people prepared to let it do so? Shall the hideous disloyalty which blackens that record now be obscured by means of soldier candidates? Those who call to mind the atrocious speeches made in Legislative bodies and in mass meetings, the abominable resolutions passed by conventions, and the outrageous articles published in papers belonging to the Democratic party, can have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that nothing can atone for such things. The war was waged for the preservation of the very life of the nation itself, and for no partisan object whatever, and it was against such a contest that the Democratic party chose to array itself.

Yet, by now raising all sorts of side issues by appealing to the prejudices of classes, by propogating malicious falsehoods against particular candidates, by adroitly allying themselves now with one interest and then with another, by claiming to be friendly to President Johnson after having vehemently denounced him as an "itinerant pedler of abolitionism," by sheltering itself behind the laurels of soldiers who fought in the war and who have been weak enough to accept its nomination, it struggles desperately to obtain once more the power which it so shamefully abused whenever entrusted with it. We appeal to reading and thinking men to refer back to the record of the party, to ask themselves whether such a party is fit to be entrusted with power again, and whether they are prepared to sanction its course by voting its ticket.—*Phila. North American.*

A DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.

Petroleum V. Nasby protests, as a consistent Democrat, against the nomination of soldiers by his party. He writes:—

"I object to nominatin em for the fol'erin reasons:—

"1. Taint honist. In 1862 I called the soljers 'Linkum purps" and orfisers 'shoulder-strapt hirelins,' and I meant it. They wuz wagin a crooil and unholy war agin Dimocrisy, they wuz redoosin our magorities in the suthern states at the rate uv sum hundreds per day, and now to nominate em is a flop I'll never make.

"2. Twon't pay. These fellers sold us out when they took commishns, they sold out the Ablishnists when they flopt back to us, and what guaranty hev we that they won't sell us the next turn of the wheel? Ef we cood git sum decent wuns, it mite do, but, good Lord! the soljer who wood do this wood be lower down than we is, which wood bother a man. All the votes that sich men cood controle, we hev alluz owned in fee simple.

"3. Taint justis 2 us originel copperheads. We endoored the heat and burden of the day; we resisted drafts, we dammed taxes, we wuz Fort Lafayeted and Fort Warined, twas us who died in our door-yards. Where wuz these orfisers then? All the damage they dun the guvernment wuz in drawin pay and rashens.

"4. The reconstructed dimocrisy uv the South wont like it, and to them, after all we must look for success.

"5. They acknowledge nigger equality by allowin niggers to fight with em.

"6. We hev gone too fur to try the soljer dodge. We opposed the war, we opposed ther votin, we opposed Ablishn in voting pay and supplies, we opposed Aid Societies, and laft at Sanitary Commishns, we opposed drafts at a time when they needed help, and to go back on sich a reckord is ruther rench-in, and I won't do it.

"7. Ef wo undertake the soljer, we commit ourselves to payin his penshuns, et settry. How would the suthren Dimocrisy like that?

"8. Ef we nominate men who served, we disgust the deserters and them ez went to Kanady for the sake ov the coz."

Mr. Nasby appends the following advice to his party,—

"We have cappytel enuff in the Nigger Let us plant ourselves boldly on shoor ground. Let us Resolve that Goddlemity wuz rite in makin the Nigger our slave, tho he made a mistake in plantin in his heeven buzum a chronic desire to run away from his normal condishn. Let us hang out our banner and iyscribe on its foles, 'No marryin Niggers!' 'No payin a dept inkurd in a Nigger war!' 'Protect us from Nigger equality!, and sich other precepts es cum within range uv the Dimekratic intellek, and go in and win.

"May the Lord hasten the day.

"PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
"Lait Paster uv the Chnrch uv the Noo Dispensashun.

HOW WELL PENNSYLVANIA KEPT HER WORD.

When President Lincoln made the first call for troops in 1861, of 75,000 men Gov. Curtin in behalf of this State said: "*Pennsylvania would not only furnish her quota, but give 300,000 more to put down the rebellion.*" According to official tables, the Provost marshal General says that Pennsylvania has furnished 361,930 men. This does not include those who were called out during the invasion of the State in 1863, the number of which is set down at 90,000. The number who left this State to enlist in other States is computed at 25,000; and the number of colored men who left Pennsylvania to join organizations in other States is estimated at 2,500, making in all the grand total of 479,449; or a little less than half a million of soldiers. Pennsylvania leads the van, and she has the proud distinction, although not the first in population, of furnishing more men for the preservation of the life of the nation, than any other State in the Union. Not only has she been foremost in the work of sending men, but she has *diminished her public debt by nearly a million of dollars per year.* This is a noble record, and it speaks volumes in praise of our rulers. The people will do well to follow the counsels of the men who have served this State so faithfully. When the Democrats rant and talk of corruption and extravigant expenditure, we can refute their base slander and calumnies, by pointing with a proud satisfaction to the noble record which our officials have made.

THE DANGEROUS ELEMENT.

The *News* thinks "the negro element of the South is dangerous to the peace of the country at large." In what respect?

Does "the element" eat too many Government rations? In Knoxville, 359 eat, but only two belong to "the element!"

Is "the element" lazy! Every writer from the South tells us that the bar-room loafers the corner loungers, the petty gamblers are white men. The negro works.

Does "the element" cost too much?—The rate of wages in the South is from five to seven dollars a month. The labor is severe and harsh. It could not be purchased here for five times the money.

Is "the element" vicious? We hear stories of oppression and injustice every day, assaults, murders, deceptions; but in all cases the white man is the oppressor; "the element" is calm, uncomplaining, docile.

"The element" is dangerous to the country pretty much as the lamb was to the wolf. Whether he drinks up the the stream or down the stream, or does not drink at all, the wolf will certainly be disturbed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

STICKING TO IT.

Col. W. W. H. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, has resumed full charge of the Doylestown *Democrat*, a newspaper which he has owned for many years, and which heretofore and now sympathizes with the rebels. The peculiar force of the *Democrat*, since Col. Davis has returned to preside over its columns, consists in asserting that the rebels have not been whipped; that they should be received back to the Union with all their rights restored; that slavery is not and never can be abolished, and that in justice to the rebels, the debt which they incurred in struggling for their "rights" is as legal as the debt which was piled on the people by the National authorities while waging a crusade on the people of the South, and if the National debt is paid, so also must the debts of the Southern States be liquidated. According to Col. Davis's own theory the triumph of the Democrats at the ballot box would be to wipe out all disgrace of the defeat of the rebels on the battle field. The Doylestown Democrat takes this posititn, and W. W. H. Davis is the editor and proprietor of that pestilent sheet.—*Union Free Press.*

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.

A sample of the temper of the Southern people is to be found in the action of the Alabama Convention, refusing to repudiate the Confederate State debt. This debt was contracted for the sole purpose of overturning the United States Government, and now that Alabama is preparing to re-enter the Union, she cooly flings into the teeth of the Government the insulting declaration that she intends to shoulder the debt incurred in her rebellious efforts to throw off its authority. In other words, Alabama declares that she thinks secession was a legitimate business and that all debts incurred in carrying it on should be paid. She believes she was right in what she did, and is sorry only that she failed.

The action will be followed in the other Southern States, and when the way is clear, the effort will be made to saddle the nation with the Confederate debt contracted by Davis' government. The one is the entering wedge to the other.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WHO WORK.

The *Richmond Times* insists that "we must adopt plans for bringtng in emigration generally, for it is quite evident that the negroes do not mean to work. Some other labor must therefore be procured, and that at very short notice, or this country, tne noblest the sun shines upon, will become a wilderness like Jamaica." We have not heard of any negro refusing to work. Most certainly there are ten white men fed by the Government as paupers for one negro. The difficulty of the *Times* is not that the negro refuses to work, but that he will not work for the white man. Let the white man work for himself. The negro will not bother him.

The allusion to Jamaica gives us an idea of Southern argument. The island is in a great part controlled by negro labor, and instead of being a "wilderness," has more wealth, more real happiness and prosperity, a greater number of small, well-tilled farms and comfortable homes, and more generally diversified intelligence than proud Virginia with her chivalry and her tournaments. Of Jamaica we shall speak again. Before the war it was said that a Virginian would, any day, rather fight than work. The war has cured their fighting propensities, but has, certainly, not improved their working powers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SIGNIFICANT.

No word of condemnation can be seen in any of the Copperhead papers, of the acts of Wirz, who systematically murdered our soldiers at Andersonville. The sympathizers with the murderers of the lamented Lincoln would rejoice to see the Andersonville butcher acquitted. Yet that party expects the humane and loyal people to support it. We incline to the opinion that the expectations of the Copperheads will be blighted on the 10th of next month.

The South Carolina State Convention assembled at Columbia on the 13th, there being in attendance one hundred members

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford co.
Gen. MOSES A. ROSS, of Somerset co.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

TREASURER,

Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER,

HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.

POOR DIRECTORS,

JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry,
LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.

AUDITOR,

JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

CORONER.

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton

SOLDIERS READ!

We must say, that laying aside all political prejudices we are opposed to the principle of allowing men to vote out of the State on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrines of our earliest statesmen: that a standing army is dangerous to a republic. AND FURTHER BELIEVE THAT GIVING SOLDIERS THE POWER TO VOTE ONLY DOUBLES THE DANGER.

—*Bedford Gazette Jan. 22, 1864.*

UNION MEN TO THE POLLS.

Why you should vote for the Union candidates.

If you desire to redeem Pennsylvania entirely from the blighting influence of Copperheadism as demonstrated in the administration of the Auditor General's Office, then vote for Brevet Major-General JOHN F. HARTRANFT, the hero of many battles, who in 1861, at the first call of his country, Democrat as he was, rushed to the protection of the old flag and triumphantly followed it until the rebel hordes yielded to the masterly strategy of the world's greatest living warrior, U. S. Grant, while his opponent Col. W. W. H. Davis, disgusted with the war after a year or two's service, returned to his home to edit a Copperhead paper, in opposition to the administration.

If you desire to rid out the Surveyor General's Office, and to place it in the hands of a noble and patriotic son of the old Keystone, vote for Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, a working man, first in the field, and ever ready with sword and purse to defend his country, who at the first call for troops in 1861, promptly tendered his services as a private, to fight our battles, and not only this, when a demand for funds was made, he loaned the government THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to prosecute the war, and now since his opponent has been nominated, the Copperheads are endeavoring to appropriate all his honors to their candidate.

If you desire to maintain the healthy administration of affairs at Harrisburg, which in the last year paid in the neighborhood of a million dollars of the State debt, vote for Lieut. D. B. ARMSTRONG and MOSES A. ROSS. Lieut. Armstrong, who is our immediate representative, served his country for three long years in the 8th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, while his immediate opponent remained at home, encouraged desertion and cursed the government.

If you desire to fill the District Attorney's office of Bedford county with a man who comes up to the Jefferson standard of "honest and capable," who will do his duty regardless of political prejudices, vote for JOHN T. KEAGY, Esq., who enlisted in the service of his country as a private, and followed the fortunes of the army of the Potomac to Fair Oaks, where he was badly wounded in the leg. Surgeon after Surgeon advised amputation, but this gallant young man refused permission, stating that he would sooner die than lose his limb. Time wore on, and young Keagy returned to his friends from the jaws of death; while he was thus pouring out his patriotic blood in defense of our institutions, his opponent was at home advocating the cause of our enemies, preaching compromise and separation.

If you desire to dispense untramelled justice, free from the contaminating influence of Bedford county Copperheadism, vote for Captain ADAM WEAVERLING, another patriot, who has served his country faithfully, and whose character for piety and integrity is far, far above reproach. Against his opponent who entered the service and conducted himself properly enough, for all we know, we have nothing to say, only adding that the man who can thus eat his own record deserves to be beaten, as he will be.

If you desire to entrust the Treasury of Bedford county in the hands of an honest, upright and intelligent officer, vote for Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, whose record as a military officer during the three years which he fought to crush treason, has no brighter page in history. While he was leading his men to victory his antagonist was at home plying all his cunning to avoid the draft.

If you desire to fill the office of County Surveyor with an able and capable man, whom you have all tried and never found wanting, vote for DANIEL SAMS, who stands without a rival as a surveyor in this section of Pennsylvania.

If you desire to fill the jury box with men whose political tendencies are not all Copperhead, vote for WILLIAM KIRK, one of the earth's noblemen. Kirk went into the army and ended his career as a soldier with the downfall of the rebellion.

If you desire to have the affairs of Bedford county remodled, the present corrupt system and practices pervading the Commissioners' office expunged, vote for that pure patriot and talented business man, HENRY J. BRUNER, who left the corrupt Copperhead concern as soon as he learned that its leaders were advocates of secession and treason.

If you desire to establish a decent Asylum for the poor, the aged and infirm of Bedford county, vote for JOHN S. HETRICK and LEONARD BITTNER, men who will do everything in their power to remove the disgrace attached to this concern.

You cannot certainly desire any better result than the election of those upright men, JAMES ALLISON for Auditor, and Capt. AMOS ROBINETT for Coroner. They will not fail in the duties which will devolve upon them.

Union men! Voters! go to the polls on next Tuesday morning, stay all day, examine every ticket, see that your neighbors are out, and our word for it, the Union county ticket will be elected from John T. Keagy to Amos Robinett. As regards the State and District tickets they are safe beyond a doubt. TURN OUT! DO YOUR DUTY and all will be well.

A BRILLIANT RECORD.

Who first originated the pernicious doctrine of State Sovereignty, which has been the source of all our national troubles?—John C. Calhoun the leader of the Democratic party while he lived.

Who preached that Slavery was a divine institution?—The Democratic party.

Who said that negroes have no rights which the white man is bound to respect? Judge Taney, a Democratic Chief Justice.

Who tried to force Slavery into Kansas against the will of the people?—The Democratic party.

Under whose administration was civil war inaugurated? Under a Democratic administration.

Who said there was no constitutional right to coerce a State?—A Democratic President.

Who proposed a plan in Congress for legalizing Secession?—The Democratic party led by Vallandigham.

Who stole the arms from the United States and sent them South?—A Democratic Secretary of War.

Who scattered the naval forces of the United States to the ends of the earth at the breaking out of the rebellion?—A Democratic Secretary of the Navy.

Who stole all the funds of the Department of the Interior?—A Democratic Secretary of the Interior.

Who was Jefferson Davis?—An Ex-Democratic Secretary of War.

Who was the notorious John C. Breckenridge?—A Democratic Vice President.

Who was the rebel Governor Wise?—A Democrat.

Who were all the Rebel Governors?—Democrats.

What party at the close of thirteen years of peace had so bankrupted the national treasury so that it could not borrow a dollar?—The Democratic party.

Who opposed every effective measure taken for the prosecution of the war and suppression of the rebellion?—The Democratic party.

Who encouraged desertions from the army?—The Democratic party.

Who called our gallant soldiers blue bellied Yankees, Lincoln hirelings, Lincoln's pups, Lincoln's butchers, &c.—The Democratic party.

Who decided that soldiers in the service of their country had no right to vote?—A Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court.

Who opposed the amendment giving soldiers the right to vote?—The Democratic party.

Who were in favor of elevating the negro above the white man, by exempting him from military service?—The Democratic party.

Who threatened to resist the draft and inaugurate civil war at home?—The Democratic party.

Who threw out the votes of soldiers and received the votes of deserters and paupers? The Democratic party.

Who now threaten election boards with prosecution unless they permit deserters to vote?—The Democratic party.

Who murdered enrolling officers?—Democrats.

Who went from our midst and joined the rebel army?—Democrats.

Who cry murder when such demons as Payne, Atzerott, Mrs. Surratt and Wirz are tried and hung?—The Democratic party.

Who demand that rebels shall at once be restored to all the rights and privileges of loyal men, while their hands are yet reeking with our brothers' blood and they are boasting of their perjury, murder and treason?—The Democratic party.

Who propose to repudiate the national debt, to rob the soldier, and the soldiers' friend, the widow and the orphan?—The Democratic party.

What honest, truthful, patriotic and intelligent voter can, in the face of such a record vote the Democratic ticket?—None.

Who the Copperheads are.

There is no difficulty in ciphering out who the Copperheads are, if our people will only

REMEMBER, that every barn burner, who, in the deep darkness of the night, stole up to and applied the torch to the property of Union men, is a rabid Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that the heathenish incendiary, who under cover of darkness, prompted by the spirit of the devil, stealthily kindled the fire which consumed the house of God, if living to-day, is a traitor and a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every deserter who fled to Canada to enjoy the protection of a foreign Government, is and ought to be a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skedaddler who secreted himself for months in the "pine clad hills" of the old Keystone State, is to-day a living, breathing, blathering Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skulker who found his way to the caves of our rugged mountains, with loads of weapons, who threatened death and destruction on all hands, and then ran away from his shadow, is a blatant Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every man who has desired the success of the rebellion, who aided, abetted and countenanced it in any manner, shape or form is a Copperhead leader to the extent of his intelligence.

REMEMBER, that those who secretly met for the purpose of organizing resistence to the draft in Napier and St. Clair townships, are to-day, true to their instincts, in the Copperhead ranks.

☞ Our friends will remember the meetings at Laney's, Foot of Dry Ridge and Schellsburg, on this (Friday) evening.

A Galaxy of Veterans!

WHERE THE SOLDIERS STAND!

INTELLIGENCE AND REPUBLICANISM GO HAND IN HAND!

Soldiers follow where their officers lead!

It gives us pleasure to announce the names of almost all the officers of Bedford county, who have braved death in a thousand ways, that now openly and consistently support the Union State and County tickets. This array contains, within a half dozen, the entire number commissioned from this county, while several of those not down in this list have taken no part in politics, and if they vote, will, in all probability, vote with their late companions in arms:

COLONELS:
JOHN H. FILLER, JOSIAH HISSONG,
LEWIS A. MAY, JOSEPH FILLER,
ALEX. COMPHER. SAM'L LYON,
G. W. Z. BLACK,
H. H. C. KAY,
WM. DANAKER,
H. HAMMER.

MAJORS:
D. W. MULLIN,
S. DICKERHOOF.

CAPTAINS:
MARTIN BORTZ,
JOHN W. FEIGHT,
OLIVER HORTON,
S. B. TATE,
WM. GRACEY,
JOHN S. STUCKEY,
I. A. CONLEY,
F. HOLSINGER,
D. W. MADARA,
J. W. HAWMAN,
G. S. MULLIN,
R. W. COOK,
N. C. EVANS,
JAMES HANEY,
AMOS ROBINETT,
A. WEAVERLING,
J. EICHELBERGER,
E EICHELBURGER
JOHN D. HORN,
CLEM. R. MILLER,

ADJUTANTS:
J. H. LONGNECKER
C. P. CALHOUN.

LIEUTENANTS.
JOHN B. HELM,
W. P. BARNDOLLAR
SAMUEL AKE,
WM. ROBERTS,
W. F. WILKINSON,
JOHN GETTY,
J. T. KETRING,
A. B. CARN,
THOS. PRIDEAUX,
W. W. SPARKS,
HOSEA HUDSON,
LEVI SMITH,
D. B. ARMSTRONG,
A. S. RUSSELL,
JAMES CARNELL,
DAVID F. KEAGY.

What do you think of this, Cops.? Do you hear the Union thunder? We hope that we have not missed any names. We do not desire to leave any one off, and if we have failed to put any one *on*, they must excuse us.

The Trail of the Copperhead

How we know him.

Our loyal people will have no difficulty in following this reptile and spotting him if they will only

REMEMBER, that the leaders, one and all, ardently sympathized with the traitorous rebels, and that they now plead for those in the custody of the United States with all the earnestness of their souls.

REMEMBER, that the stars and stripes, the emblem of our nationality, was scoffed at by them, torn from appropriate places, and supplanted by the "red white and red," the emblems of organized treason.

REMEMBER, that the "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," &c., were forced to give way to the favorite airs of the rebels. Yes, who does not remember how night was made hideous by the singing of "Maryland, my Maryland," "The Bonny Blue Flag," &c.?

SHALL SKEDADDLERS VOTE?

We answer emphatically, NO. The very idea of an election board setting themselves above an act of Congress is the most absurd thing we have ever heard advocated. No election board composed of anything else but Bedford county Copperheads would dream of setting themselves up as a Supreme Court to pass upon a National law. The Conscription Act was *partly* ignored by these fellows, and now they desire to ignore the remainder of it. If they did, however, ignore it for a season, when Uncle Sam's boys dressed in blue, came around, there was another tale to tell, they became as "meek as any lamb," marched to the "music of the Union," left! left! and now we have no hesitation in saying if Uncle Sam was able to put "strait Jackets" upon them and "muzzle" them in time of a monstrous rebellion, he will assert the laws in time of Peace. *Let them, then, set the laws at defiance if they dare; if they do, they must put up with the consequences.* Let them vote their skedaddlers in Southampton, Cumberland Valley and Juniata; if they do, the election board shall not only be prosecuted, but the outraged law shall be asserted, their strongholds contested and their vote ruled out. If these districts are rejected, the Republican ticket will be safe by several hundred majority, and if they do not vote them, we will beat them handsomely, so they can take either horn of the dilemma.

All the old leaders of the Democratic party now active Union men.

The Copperheads who now hang to the old organization because they do not desire to "turn" will

REMEMBER, that every truly loyal man has been driven from the party. We cite a few prominent names, Hon. John Cessna, William M. Hall, Esq., John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Moses A. Points, Esq., Henry J. Bruner, Esq., and there are any number of others which we can name.

"THIRTY DOLLAR MEN."

The *Gazette* wails over the "thirty dollar men," as it calls them, and appeals to soldiers in their behalf and in behalf of the Democratic party. It need not fear. The thirty dollar men were deserters, and for them, neither the gallant soldiers, nor any others of the Union party, have any sympathy; the thirty dollar men are found in the copperhead ranks where they belong, there is no affinity between them and the Union soldiers. The editor of the *Gazette* will be left at perfect liberty to adorn his deserter (thirty dollar) friends with his own appropriate *Copperhead badge.*

The Copperheads contemplated general assassination.

The law-abiding people of this County cannot fail to

REMEMBER, that hundreds of pistols and other deadly weapons were imported into Bedford county, and carried by the members of this same party, to shoot Union men, for no other reason than that they were in favor of suppressing armed treason.

600 Copperheads Skedaddle.

The good and true people of this neck 'o woods well

REMEMBER, that no less than 600 of this party refused to report when drafted, and skedaddled to the mountains, skulked away in caves or fled to Canada.

THE BEDFORD COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

There appeared in our columns last Spring, a series of articles exposing to a small extent, the management of the Poor House, the payment of extra salaries, the non-reporting of debts and the general suppression of facts, that might be prejudicial to the party controlling that institution. A howl was raised by the clerk of the establishment and other pecuniarily interested parties, but not a shadow of excuse was given for the corruption and mismanagement existing in the conduct of almost everything connected with the Poor House. The half was not then told, that might have been, but the public and even some of the before uninitiated officials were so disgusted with the flagrant and undisguised corruption that they denounced the whole establishment as a disgrace to the County. It is unnecessary for us now to reiterate the disgraceful record. We only call attention to the fact that our citizens may not forget the pressing necessity for a change in the management of the Poor House, by electing men who are willing and competent to manage the business of the establishment, and give a clear and satisfactory account of their stewardship. Go to the polls and vote for JOHN S. HETRICK and LEONARD BITTNER and we will receive a different report hereafter from the Poor House.

Copperhead teachings murdered Josiah Baughman.

The shock which our people received at the announcement of the death of the much admired Lieut. Baughman will never be forgotten, but our people

REMEMBER, that the life of Lieut. Josiah Baughman was taken, while performing his duty, in strict accordance with the secret teachings of the Copperhead leaders, and that if the creature who murdered him were to-day arrested and lodged in jail for this heinous crime, he would be feasted, by the treason worshipping portion of the community.

THE VALUE OF BLUE CLOTHES!

On last Saturday morning the Copperheads made desperate efforts to get up a delegation to attend a meeting appointed at Centerville, Cumberland Valley. A number of vehicles were chartered. It appeared easier, however, to get vehicles than to get persons to fill them. One carriage stood half an hour anxiously waiting for passengers, no one came, eventually a soldier in blue clothes made his appearance. He was button-holed and offered a WHOLE DOLLAR if he would take a seat in the hack and hold their flag. The soldier saw a chance to "turn an honest penny" and accepted the proposition. We would suggest to our soldiers that if they have any old blue clothes, they will be able to part with them on most favorable terms by applying to the Chairman of the Copperhead County Committee, as that gentleman intends fitting out a company of dummies to attend the next grand rally.

Jacob Crouse was murdered in obedience to the orders of the Bedford Gazette.

Who that has read the Bedford *Gazette* does not

REMEMBER, that Deputy Provost Marshal Jacob Crouse was murdered in obedience to the dictates of these same leaders who said "Let that man, [the Provost Marshal] whoever he may be, make up his mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death."

MILITIA TAXES.

What has become of the militia taxes collected from the citizens of Bedford county since 1862? Have they followed the "Premiums" on gold and silver coin and Demand notes? By the act of April 8, 1862, it was appropriated to the relief fund for the benefit of the families of volunteers. Why has not the Treasurer reported it? About three hundred dollars were paid by mistake to the State Treasurer in 1862. Who has the balance? What use has been or is being made of it. Who pockets the money. Considering the County Debt to the State of $16,000. The Poor House $8000 or perhaps $10,000, for the clerk said they could not tell exactly, the Premium appropriation &c. is it not high time that the TAX PAYERS of the county see that not only competent but honest men be elected to take charge of the affairs of the county? Let the Tax Payers answer on Tuesday at the Ballot Box.

The Copperheads responsible for the condition of the Poor House.

The humane citizens who shudder at the sight of the Poor House have only to

REMEMBER, that under the administration of this party the Poor House of Bedford county, which ought to be a decent asylum for the aged and infirm, has become a bye-word and a reproach.

WILL YOU PAY THE REBEL DEBT?

Let our readers remember, that the british holders of Rebel bonds already proclaim that *the rebel loan will be paid whenever the Democratic party gets into power.* Are the tax-payers of Bedford county and of Pennsylvania prepared to have their present taxes doubled for the purpose of gratifying those british capitalists who, during the rebellion, used all their influence and contributed their wealth for the purpose of destroying our Union? If they are not prepared for this, let them beware of voting the Democratic ticket.

The Copperhead Barnburners.

The loyal men of Bedford county before casting their votes on the 10th of October will

REMEMBER, that the barns of Union men were burned, their lives threatened, and their families intimidated because they asked the Government to assert the supremacy of the laws, and were willing to give to it their assistance.

Copperheads shoot at Enrolling officers.

The soldiers who were in the front jeopordizing all they held sacred, when an effort was made to assist them from the rear, will

REMEMBER, that enrolling officers were shot at, and narrowly escaped with their lives because they undertook to enforce a national edict.

"SOLDIERS! STAND BY YOUR RACE."

Under the above caption, the *Gazette* of last week exhorts soldiers to vote the Democratic ticket, for fear they may be put upon a level with the negro. The editor of the *Gazette* forgets to tell the soldiers, that HE, with SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE DEMOCRATS, voted to put the soldiers NOT ON A LEVEL WITH, BUT BENEATH THE NEGRO, by depriving him of the right of suffrage, while they bitterly opposed permitting the negro's life to be endangered by being put into the service. Yes it was the editor of the *Gazette* and his followers who, while disfranchising the soldier, wished to have the NEGRO EXEMPTED from the toil and danger of the battle field.

Meyers wore a Copperhead badge.

The soldiers who are appointed officers at Copperhead meetings will

REMEMBER, that the men who are now flattering them, wore, during their absence in the army, the Copperhead badge, the emblem of sympathy and treason. The *Gazette* under date of May 8, 1863, says: "*We wore, when in Philadelphia, a Democratic badge,—a head of liberty, cut out of a copper cent. And, now, we give notice, that we will wear whatever ornaments we please.*"

WHO TAX THE SOLDIERS?

When soldiers are begged to vote the Copperhead ticket and told of Democratic love for the soldiers, let them inquire how it comes that every returned soldier has had a double bounty tax laid upon him in Bedford Borough to help to pay the debt incurred by the Borough in order to relieve it from the draft. Remember that the Democrats control both the school board and the town council, who laid these taxes. *Soldiers how do you like this exhibition of Democratic love?*

The Copperheads vote in a body to exclude the soldiers from the right of suffrage.

The soldiers who are now flattered and petted by the Copperheads will please

REMEMBER, that the Copperhead party in a body voted to exclude the soldier from the right of suffrage, and that they kicked men out of the party, who had the manliness to disobey the order of the leaders and vote the soldiers this privilege.

A PRETTY FAIR MIXTURE.

The Copperhead District ticket is composed of two old Know Nothings, George A. Smith and A. J. Colborn, while in this county two Catholics, Patrick Donahoe and James Mattingly are running on the same ticket with them. We would not have felt disposed to mention this fact, but the last *Gazette* contains an appeal to the Catholics, as if all other parties were arraigned against them. Yet, it floats at its mast-head the names of two men who took a solemn oath to forever oppose Catholics. What a strange way these fellows have of doing things.

Copperheads run the county in debt $16,000.

The tax-payers of Bedford county will have no trouble to

REMEMBER, that the Copperhead managers of the monetary affairs of Bedford county have become indebted to the State of Pennsylvania in the sum of $16,000.

REMEMBER, that $755.24 was added to this debt in one day because the Copperhead county Commissioners refused to make provisions to pay it.

FRAUDS! FRAUDS!

The adage of "stop thief," is generally brought into requisition and fully demonstrated by the Copperhead Party on the eve of an important election. The last *Gazette* has already forestalled its readers with the cry of "fraud" and "colonization" to cover up the rascality of its party. No, no subtle *Gazette*; we are on the look out for you, you "can't come it" in that way.

Copperheads burn Churches and School-houses.

The God-fearing and intelligence-loving people of Bedford county will

REMEMBER, that Churches and school-houses were burned because men who loved their country, met there to worship God.

ROORBACKS AND LAST HOUR DODGES.

We warn our readers against the roorbacks and last hour dodges of the expiring Copperheads. The *Gazette* of this week will be full of them; knowing full well that we will not have time to answer them before the election. But the reputation of that chaste concern, for truth and veracity, will brand any thing it may say with the usual marks,—"Fraud," and "Trickery."

"$1,000."

The *Gazette* of last week, under this caption, intimates that Ross and Armstrong voted to increase the salary of a member of the Legislature from $700 to $1000. This is one of the inventions of baseness. *Messrs. Ross and Armstrong both opposed the proposition, and not only opposed the introduction of it, but voted against it when up before the House.* We are informed that B. F. MEYERS WENT TO HARRISBURG TO SECURE THE PASSAGE OF THIS SAME BILL, AND MR. ARMSTRONG TELLS US THAT MR. MEYERS ASKED HIM TO VOTE FOR IT. What do you think of this?

SOLDIERS! SOLDIERS!

Soldiers! When you hear Democrats prating about their friendship for you, just ask them why they denied your right to vote while fighting under and for the flag of our fathers.

$1,500 MEN.

You, who listened to the Bedford *Gazette* which told you not to enlist or to pay bounties, while its editor had snugly crept out of danger by putting in a substitute, will you listen to him any longer? Then vote the Union ticket.

GET OUT THE LAST VOTE.

One vote may change the result of the election. Get out the last vote. Don't wait until it is too late. See that our vote is out early in the morning. Vote early and see that everybody else votes. That's the way to win.

VOTE THE UNION TICKET.

Let all, who are opposed, to the repudiation of the national debt, vote the Union ticket.

Let all, who are opposed to the payment of the rebel debt together with the rebel cotton loan in England, vote the Union ticket.

Let all, who are opposed to the restoration of slavery, vote the Union ticket.

Let all, the friends of our gallant soldiers, vote the Union ticket.

Let all, who are in favor of economy in the conduct of our Government, vote the Union ticket.

Let all, who desire the speedy payment of our State debt, vote the Union ticket.

Let all, who are in favor of reform in the management of our county finances, vote the Union ticket.

Let all, who want to know where the Poor taxes of the county go, vote the Union ticket.

Let all, who want to know where the militia taxes of the county go, vote the Union ticket.

Let all, who are in favor of the encouragement of our home industry and the development of our national resources, vote the Union ticket.

Let all, who desire to see our country free, prosperous and happy, vote the Union ticket.

Full Federal Bounty to all Honorably Discharged Soldiers.

The soldiers of Bedford county will remember that the 8th plank of the Republican Platform adopted at Harrisburg guaranties a full federal bounty; it reads thus:

Resolved, THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO SECURE THE FULL FEDERAL BOUNTY TO ALL HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, IRRESPECTIVE OF DATE OF THEIR ENLISTMENT.

The Republican party, the soldiers will remember, have the power to pass such a law. Then veterans, vote the Republican ticket.

SOLDIERS, TAKE CARE OF THE SKEDADDLERS.

The Copperheads boast that they are going to vote the skedaddlers in defiance of a solemn act of Congress. We are not surprised at this, when men become out-laws they will take to crime as readily as a duck takes to water. Soldiers, will you allow these wretches who harassed your wives, your families and your friends, keeping them in constant dread of the mid-night incendiary, while you were absent carrying the flag of your country to every Southern hearth, to vote? No, we are sure you will not. Soldiers, watch the skedaddlers!

MILITIA CLAIMS.

The Legislature has failed up to this time to pass an act to authorize the payment of these claims. A general bill was before the Legislature for the payment of all damages done by rebels as well as militia claims last winter which was defeated. Messrs. Ross and Armstrong supported it, but owing to the bill containing provisions for the rebel damages, it was lost. It was then too late to have a special bill passed to meet these claims. ROSS AND ARMSTRONG STAND PLEDGED TO PASS SUCH A BILL THIS WINTER. Vote for Ross and Armstrong.

There are no grades of Copperheadism.

There is no excuse for acting with treason's champions known as Copperheads, it will be

REMEMBERED, that the individual who indentifies himself with the Copperhead organization is as much responsible for the party as if he were a principal actor.

DESERTERS NOT CITIZENS.

Deserters, by the act of Congress and the Presidents Proclamation, having failed to report within the given time, have by their own acts renounced their citizenship and are no longer entitled to the rights and privileges of citizens, but stand in the same relation to the country and possess the same rights as foreigners, except the privilege of becoming citizens, from which deserters are debarred. Let the people remember that *deserters are not citizens* and consequently can not vote.

The Copperheads curse Ministers of the Gospel.

The religious people of this community, who have been here for the last four years, will not fail to

REMEMBER, that ministers of the gospel were reviled, condemned and persecuted because they prayed for the preservation o the institutions of our fathers.

The Gazette Printed the tickets against the soldiers right of suffrage.

Do not forget that every ticket cast in this county against the amendment allowing soldiers to vote, was printed at the *Gazette* office, and was paid for out of the Democratic corruption fund, or was a free-will offering on the part of the Editor, thus marking his love for the soldier.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

Union men, the contest which we have been waging for the last month, has been adjourned to the polls for next Tuesday's decision. Let every Union voter be on hand. See that the aged and infirm are brought out. Go early and remain until the last man has voted. One day to your country and all will be well.

Do you Remember boys in blue?

Twelve months ago the Democracy pronounced the war for the Union a "failure," but now that the rebellion has been crushed *in spite* of them, they profess great love for the soldiers' who gained the victory? Do they suppose the "boys in blue" have *so soon* forgotten their record.

BRING OUT THE AGED AND INFIRM

The vigilance committees of the different townships will see that wagons are engaged and this class of voters brought out early in the day. Don't wait until the last hour. Bring them out in the morning.

☞ Henry Harper, 520 Arch St., Philid'a. (Read his Card, in this issue,) keeps a good stock of Fine Jewelry and Silver Ware, on hand. Give him a call.

ANOTHER "SOLID SHOT."

A Democrat of 54 years standing Repudiates Copperheadism!

Copperheads in favor of Secession and Rebellion.

All Men created Free and Equal.

One day they instruct to despise the Soldier, the next to love him.

"One day they want us to Disfranchise him, and the next to court his vote."

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Hear the reasoning of one who has for many years bowed to the Juggernaut of Democracy:

ST. CLAIR TP., BEDFORD CO., Sept. 29, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF INQUIRER:

I wish to inform the citizens of Bedford county, through your colums, THAT I HAVE RENOUNCED THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WITH WHICH I HAVE BEEN CASTING MY BALLOT FOR FIFTY-FOUR YEARS, AND TO WHICH MY FATHER BEFORE ME BELONGED.

My reasons for so doing are numerous; among which are—

1st. BECAUSE, THE LEADERS OF THAT PARTY HAVE LEFT THEIR FORMER PRINCIPLES, AND FAVOR SECESSION AND REBELLION.

2nd. BECAUSE, THEY DO NOT ADHERE TO THE DOCTRINE TAUGHT IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED FREE AND EQUAL.

3d. BECAUSE, ONE DAY WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO DESPISE THE SOLDIER AND THE NEXT DAY LOVE HIM.

4th. BECAUSE, ONE DAY THEY WANT US TO DISFRANCHISE HIM AND THE NEXT DAY TO COURT HIS VOTE.

5th. Because, I *am opposed to their plan of reconstruction; since the armies of the Confederate States have been conquered and subdued, and their territory possessed by the United States,* IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH GOVERNMENTS THEREIN THAT SHALL BE REPUBLICAN IN FORM AND IN PRINCIPLE AND TO EXCLUDE FROM THOSE GOVERNMENTS EVERY VESTIGE OF HUMAN BONDAGE AND TO RENDER THE SAME IMPOSSIBLE FOREVER IN THIS NATION.

These are a few of the many reasons that I have for taking the course I do. LET ALL WHO APPROVE OF THESE PRINCIPLES GO WITH ME, AND LET ALL OTHERS GO WITH THE COPPERHEADS AND REBELS. Young men, *this duty of reconstruction devolves upon you. Would to Almighty God, only for that, that I were still in the prime of life, that I might aid you to fight through this last and greatest battle of freedom. But God's will be done.* In conclusion, I would say to the Copperhead party, FAREWELL. I have gone with you as long as I can. I shall hereafter go with the party that has for its principles Union and humanity.

Yours truly,
JACOB EWIG.

SOLDIERS AND COPPERHEADS.

The word "Copperhead" originated in the army, among the men whose votes are now asked to defeat the Union ticket. No epithet so well expresses a soldier's scorn as that of "Copperhead." There is a marked distinction between the "Democrat" and the sympathizer who is designated by this convenient appellation. The Democrat is a frank, outspoken citizen, who deplores the blunders of the party leaders, who denounces the violence of Judge BLACK, the timidity of James Buchanan, and the silliness of Richard Vaux. Nothing makes him more indignant than to tell him his sentiments are in unison with the New York *World*, Fernando Wood, or C. L. Vallandigham. Such a citizen don't vote the Union ticket, sometimes shirks the election day, and when he goes to the poll he invariably scratches his ticket. But when he gets desperate, he marches directly into the Union quarters, registers his name, takes a room and becomes a permanent lodger. "A Copperhead" is precisely the kind of animal to make a soldier indignant. He is never satisfied. He is like John Randolph, who so hated the woollen manufacturer that he swore he would go out of his way a mile to kick a sheep.

He always feels like making war upon a colored man if he meets one. He was excessively McClellanish all the time McClellan lost battles, and especially after he lost command; and he never thought much of Grant, because he took McClellan's place. He groaned over a rebel defeat, as he used to sadden over a Democratic defeat. He believes that Booth was "a handsome young rascal," Mrs. Suratt a saint in petticoats, Jefferson Davis "a stern statesman," and Henry Wirz a persecuted German. He helped to put up the Chicago Democratic scaffold; was present at the building of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Long Ohio platform. The only place where he was not found was in the Union army. The soldier never meets his returned enemy in the Union party. He never sees him at a Union meeting. But if he goes into a Democratic assemblage, he generally finds a Copperhead in the chair, or making a speech, or offering resolutions in favor of Col. W. W. H. Davis. And so the soldier votes against the Copperhead and his friends.—*Press.*

KNOW NOTHINGS.

"THE Abolitionists, unable to say anything truthfully against Messrs. Colburn and Smith, (the Democratic candidates for the Legislature,) are circulating a LIE to the effect that they once belonged to the Know Nothing order."

For the benefit of the Bedford *Gazette*, from which paper we clip the above, we here say that we can prove by any reasonable number of men in this community, that GEORGE A. SMITH belonged to the Know Nothing order; that *he has admitted it since nominated for the Legislature*, and that he has publicly stated the "he had sworn more Democrats into the order than he could get out." When a newspaper man don't know what he is talking about he ought to keep his mouth shut. That, however, is not the *Gazette's* style. Nor was it the style of its editor when in the Legislature.—*Fulton Republican.*

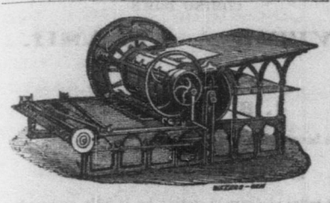
HARD UP.

A Copperhead journal in Connecticut, in opposing negro suffrage in that State, asserts that in the event of the ballot being allowed many of the negroes will vote the Democratic ticket. We scarcely think this objection is sincere. If the Democrats thought his Satanic Highness would vote with them, they would extend the right of suffrage into Hades. They would certainly poll a larger vote in that place than among the negroes in Connecticut. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC GEM.

General Runyon, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, at a McClellan meetng held in that State last fall, said: "No minion who wears the livery of Abe Lincoln ought to be allowed to approach within one mile of the polls on election day!" This was the sentiment of the whole party, then. The soldier was a "minion," then; now he is just the person for a democratic candidate in Republican counties.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1865.

THE LAST GRAND RALLY!

The Union men of Bedford Borough and vicinity will assemble in the

COURT HOUSE,

ON

MONDAY EVENING,

for the last grand rally of the campaign. Col. Jordan, Col. Filler, Hon. John Cessna and others will address the meeting.

Ladies are particularly invited to attend.

J. R. DURBORROW,
Ch. Union County Committee.

UNION TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

The Union men that have nobly sustained the Government through all its trials in crushing the late wicked and monstrous rebellion will assemble at the following times and places:

Daniel Metzgar's, Juniata, Friday, Oct. 6, 2 o'clock P. M.

Schellsburg, Napier, Friday evening, Oct. 6th.

Pleasantville, St. Clair, Saturday Oct 7, 1 o'clock P. M.

St. Clairsville, for Union, Saturday evening, Oct. 7.

Foot Dry Ridge, Harrison, Friday evening, Oct. 6th.

Centerville, Cumberland Valley, Saturday evening, Oct. 7th.

The people are earnestly invited to attend these meetings and hear the various issues involved in the approaching election fully discussed. The following speakers have been engaged for the canvass: Col. John H. Filler, Col. Francis Jordan, Hon. John Cessna, Hon. George W. Householder, Hon. David B. Armstrong, Wm. M. Hall, Esq., John Lutz, Esq. John T. Keagy, Esq., Jon. B. Cessna, Esq., and others from abroad may be sent here. Rally, friends, rally for the old flag without a star erased.

J. R. DURBORBOW,
Chairman Union Co. Com.

M. A. POINTS, Sec'y.

Unprecedented.—The satisfaction that the "Family Record" meets with among the people wherever it is seen.

SEWING MACHINES.—We call attentions of persons wishing employment, to the advertisement of D. B. Herrinton & Co., in our to-day's paper.

☞ The communication of "Satter" will be published next week, otherwise the suggestion might be lost sight of in the smoke of next Tuesday's contest.

☞ Col. Francis Jordan is laboring with us this week. We understand that he is doing an excellent work. No man can draw larger crowds and entertain them better than Col. Jordan.

☞ Wm. M. Hall, Esq. has had a very serious attack of Asthma which compelled him to relinquish the design of attending the majority of the Union meetings in this county. His numerous friends will please accept this explanation.

UNION MEETINGS.

A series of Union meetings are being held in this county which have been attended up to the present writing with most undoubted success. The meetings at Rainsburg, Chaneysville, Elbinsville, Purcells' store, Clearville, Cherry Grove, Ray's Hill, Bloody Run, Hopewell, and Fair Play have been as largely attended as we have ever known meetings at those points to be. Speeches were delivered by Col. John H. Filler, Jon. B. Cessna, Esq., John T. Keagy, Esq., Moses A. Points, Esq., and Hon. D. B. Armstrong. We are sorry that our space forbids the publication of the organization of each meeting. Our friends will pardon us for the omission. Every thing looks bright and we feel confident that the polls will close on next Tuesday evening with a clear out-spoken majority for the Union ticket.

NOTICE.—The proprietor of the Washington Hotel does'nt want any Democrats to stop at his house. He has made it a harbor for the colonization of abolition voters and the headquarters of the Negro suffrage men generally. —*Gazette of last week.*

This squib contains the highly commendable characteristics of the narrow-minded, three-cent creature who cannot look upon individual enterprise without envy and indulging in the basest detraction. We pity the thing whose soul is so small that he must be constantly appealing to the lowest passions of his followers against some one who differs with him in opinion. Such *things* are constantly bawling about persecution and are ever persecuting some private individual. Mr Grove requests us to say that he is a Union man, and keeps a hotel for the accommodation of all who desire to stay with him, and that he will conduct his hotel to the satisfaction of his guests, without respect to those who never stop with him. And, we suppose, the Union men of Bedford county can sustain one hotel just as easily as the Copperheads can sustain three. Republicans who stop at Copperhead houses, see to this!

AN ACT OF INJUSTICE TO THE SOLDIERS.—The Borough officers and the school board, each have assessed a per capita bounty tax of five dollars on the returned soldiers. This is in accordance with the letter of the law, but it is very doubtful if the framers of the law designed that it should take this shape. For ourselves we think the soldiers who have endured the toil and danger on the field of battle, should not be taxed to pay the exemption of those who stayed at home. Let those who own property be taxed for their property as other citizens, but let every soldier be exempted from the per capita tax. Will not the respective officers assessing these taxes, exonerate the soldiers, and instruct the collectors accordingly. We appeal to them in behalf of the gallant men who have periled their lives for their country. Justice to our brave defenders demands it.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It will be seen by the published notices that the annual examination of teachers is soon to begin, and directors and teachers can, if they will, aid us greatly in this work.

Teachers can aid us by coming *prepared*. Heretofore, many have come without pen, pencil, paper, ink, or books of any kind, some such have been supplied by us, others have borrowed of their neighbors, and still others have been compelled to drag through the day, as best they could, under such disadvantages. Those wishing to acquit themselves creditably, will do well to bring with them good pens, good ink, good paper, Brooks' Intellectual Arithmetic and McGuffy's or Osgood's 5th Reader. They can also aid us by coming *in time*. Those who straggle in after the day's work is begun, as many are in the habit of doing, not only add greatly to our labor and retard the examination of others, but they make it impossible for us to give them a full and systematic examination, and consequently often get worse marks than they could otherwise show themselves entitled to. The doubts are always considered against such laggards, in marking their certificates. Directors can aid us by making an effort to secure the attendance of enough applicants for all their schools. This we think can in most instances, be done if the proper effort be made. Teachers are as easily hunted up before the examination as after. If present and examined in presence of the board as the law intends they can be articled with at once, and there is no further trouble about the matter. If enough are not present, the chances are that all the schools cannot be supplied. Few are willing to make a trip to Bedford for a private examination, in order to secure a school at the meagre compensation paid by most of our districts. Directors can also aid us by having the school-houses, in which the examinations are to be held, opened and put in proper order, and if the weather be cold, warmed, before nine o'clock. It is impossible for us to get there much before this time, and if the house is locked, and the keys to be hunted before it can be opened, if the weather is cold and there is neither fire nor wood, nor axe to chop it with, all which has frequently happened, the examination must be begun late and consequently often be continued late in the night to the great inconvenience and annoyance of all concerned. It certainly is not asking too much when we request Directors to see that their school-houses are opened and put in proper order in good season. It is no part of our work to hunt keys, borrow axes or cut wood, and we object to doing it, especially when we have quite as much within the strict line of our duty, as we can attend to. If Directors and teachers will aid us in the particulars above mentioned we shall be under many obligations.

J. W. DICKERSON,
County Superintendent.

ALAS! HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!—In the days of "Auld lang Syne" ere the once proud Democracy had shouldered their present load of treason, rebellion and disgrace, they used to get up pretty respectable demonstrations, but that their "*melancholy days have come*" and "they are in the sere and yellow leaf," was most unmistakably evinced on last Friday evening. For several days previous, posters in town and country, had heralded a grand rally of the Cops at the Court House on Friday evening where they were to be addressed by some celebrity from Westmoreland. Friday evening came, but after a series of persistent bell-ringings neither speakers nor audience appeared; six men and five boys, all told, made up the crowd. Those who had intended to officiate slunk away, the lights in dreadful silence were put out and the snakes, chop-fallen and dismayed, were left to crawl away in darkness to their dens. Verily, "the former days were better than these days" for the Democracy.

J. W. Bell, chief counsel for the boat-burners, on trial in St. Louis, has made arrangements for Herschel V. Johnson, to assist him in their defense, as well as that of Jeff. Davis, and other prominent Rebels. The evidence shows that Davis sent men to burn the great bridge near Nashville and that Benjamin agreed to pay them $400,000 for their survices

Attorney-General Speed will not in future give consideration to applications from Rebels out of the country. The probable effect of this will be perpetual extirpation of many of the prominent Rebels.

ONE YEAR AGO.

One year effects a tremendous change in a democratic politician. The New York *World* professes to be, just now, the best friend the President has, and the *Post*, of this city, follows at a distance; while only last year this same *World* talked of Andy Johnson in the following brutal style:

"The only merit we can discover in this Baltimore ticket is the merit of consistency; it is all of a piece; the tail does not shame the head, nor the head shame the tail. A rail-splitting buffoon and a boorish tailor, both from the backwoods, both growing up in uncouth ignorance, they would afford a grotesque subject for a satiric poet, who might celebrate them in such strains as Dean Swift bestowed on Whiston and Ditton, or Aristophanes on that servile demagogue, Hyperbolus."

The only point in which this democratic paper maintains its consistency is in its adherence to falsehood. It lied about Andy Johnson in the above extract, and it lies about him now, in pretending to be his friend.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

THE OBJECT AIMED AT.

The New York *World*, with charming frankness, admits its expectation that "restoration would result in the restoration of the Democracy to power." It says:

"Most certainly there is nothing which would so powerfully contribute to the reacquisition by the Democracy of its old ascendency in national politics, and only political shufflers will affect to doubt it. Is it then, so surprising a thing that the Democratic party should act with a view to its obvious interests?"

The way to prevent such a result, which every true patriot must dread, is to defeat the Democracy thoroughly in the North and this should be a strong incentive to activity in the present election.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENTS.

Col Davis the Democratic candidate for Auditor General said in a speech last fall: "If Abraham Lincoln is re-lected to the Presidential chair, take my word for it, this will be the last chance you will ever have to vote for a President of the United States.' Col. Linton, his colleague on the State ticket in a speech at Ebensburg, lately said that Secretary Stanton, was the man to blame for the inhumanity at Andersonville, and that he, and not Wirz, should be tried and hung. Linton, you see, does not want to be out done by Davis in the utterance of atrocious sentiments. Tog ther they are a pair of precious worthies.—*Pitt. Gazette.*

POLITICAL NEWS.

The people of Colorado Territory have adopted the State Constitution by a large majority, excluding the clause authorizing negro suffrage.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention have nominated the following ticket; For Governor, Gen. D. N. Couch; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas F. Plunkett; Auditor, A. F. Devereaux; Attorney General, H. G. Parker. It indorses the policy of the President.

The Alabama State Convention have declared the act of Secession null and void, and adopted the ordinance abolishing Slavery.

The State election in Iowa takes place October the 10th.

The new Constitution before the South Carolina Convention abolishes Slavery, and declares that the press shall be untrammeled.

The Alabama Convention has passed an ordinance basing representation upon the white population alone.

The Massachusetts Democracy met in state Convention at Worcester on the 28th ult.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., October 5.

Flour	$9.50a10.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75	Sugar	18a25
Corn	50	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	50	Feathers	65
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	18a20	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 3d inst., by the Rev. T. Heyden, Miss MOLLIE C. ADAMS, of Bedford, to Mr. WILLIAM S. COOK, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The happy couple have the thanks of the printers for a bountiful supply of the wedding cake. May their future be as bright as their past has been pleasant, and in the days of the "sere and yellow leaf" may they fully realize that "it is not good for *one* to be alone."

DIED.

On the 23d ult., in this place, ELLIE GIBSON, aged 12 years, 10 months and 1 day, and MAGGIE GIBSON, aged 10 years, 3 months and 15 days, daughters of Mrs. S. A. Gibson.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, Pennsylvania, September 30th, 1865. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertised.

Allison Barbara Mrs	Lowry Robert
Ainsworth Hugh	Lowndes Lizzie J
Aversh Leverit B	Lynch Eugene
Booty John	Lynch Edward
Blackburn Samuel	Lattruce & Mercy Messrs
Blackburn Samuel O 2	Little Daniel P
Barndollar H Miss	Lyons Sarah Mrs
Biddle Jacob	Luman Amma Miss
Blain Wm H	Moore M
Brown Samuel	McElfish John W
Boal F A	Miller John H
Bingaman Linton W	Marshall Elizabeth Mrs
Bradley David W	McCabe Lolomon
Bowden P	McCreary William D C
Burns J A	McCormick Sophia Miss
Barley Henry	Mackall Mary Miss
Barry Elizabeth Mrs	Miller James M
Bois Der F A	Markle John
Brown Cabel	Moore Mary A Mrs
Bowser J J	Nycum Barnard
Breman James	Oliver Thomas
Beltz Thomas A	Odel Mary A Miss
Brinday Emma Miss	Pickrell Lizzie Miss
Brubaker Margaret Mrs	Redinger John
Brown Susan Miss	Roser Col
Border Kate Mrs	Rogers A W Mrs
Bowser George	Rollins William
Countryman J B Rev	Ritchie Eliza Jane Mrs
Cessna J B Dr 5	Sipe James B 7
Cooper Morgan	Smith Graydon Mrs
Canning Mary Miss	Smith Mr
Clacomb Rachael Mrs	Smith James M
Cyore J A	Smith John P
Dorsey Z	Smith U
Diltz F A	Smith Graydon
Defibaugh Mary E Miss	Stupple J
Earnest Adam	Skyles N H Rev
Fleck Jacob	Sipes Sarah F Miss
Eranciscus G C	Schnebly Susan Miss
Fliet George E	Swook J Mr
Forney Samuel	Snyder William
Fisher C	Stepple G Sen
Forney Sara Miss	Sell Wm Col
Foley J	Shunes J C
Fulton J C	Slick T A
Frazey Elizabeth Miss	Schneck B S Rev
Fawler Matilda Miss	Sheines C
Fluk Samuel B	Statler John S
Fitzimmons John	Sipes William
Fuller H A	Sims George
Flomers Benjamin	Sipes W R
Frauz Valentine	[illegible]
Garret Josh M Capt	Sleek J W
George Joseph M	Shanthal M
Grimes Geo W	Stewart Benj Esq
Gibson J W "D D"	Steckman W
George Samuel K	Sheeley B
Griscomb William	Sloan Hetty E Miss
Gillen Michael	Sox Catherine Miss
Graham James	Vaylor Nancy Mrs
Hoffman Lydia A Miss	Trout A M Miss
Hudson Thomas J Col	Townsend Charles
Hutzler M	Thompson D W
Henry John	Whittington Henry B
Hammer Hezekiah	Winter T Rev
Hoffman Geo W S	Wertz Michael Esq
Hentley John D	Wilson O J E
Heltzell M D	Wickersham C
Hagerty Mary Ann Miss	Welch John F 2
Hager John H	Winand Phillip
Hughes Peter Rev	Ware John
Imler Lizzie	Warehand Michael 2
Jones Charlotte Mrs	White Wm W Capt
Ingenfritz Samuel C	Wilkinson John
Knipple W H	Whiting Isaac I Rev.
Kettering Henry	Wolf Bartra W
Keister A A 2	Whetstone David
Kenton Rebecca Miss	Wright Alexander
Kearn David	Wilkinson John
Lane Helne V Miss 2	Williams Joseph
Lynch Magie E Miss	Young Sarah Mrs 2

C. LOYER, P. M.

CAUTION. The public are hereby cautioned against renting or buying the mills of Solomon Williams, at the Tunnel, in Hogback, in East Providence township, Bedford county, Pa. For turning the water through the Tunnel turns it entirely off from my land and mills, which is unlawful, as I have never sold my water right to S. Williams or anybody else. See my titles on record according to law. JUDUTHAN WILLIAMS.

East Providence, Sept. 18th, 1865.:1t*

Goods Suitable for Holliday Presents.

HENRY HARPER,

520 ARCH Stteet,

PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.

Oct. 6.:3m.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

2d Division (Bedford County,) 16th Collection District, Penn'a.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this district having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufacturer's Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at the POST OFFICE in Bedford, on or before the 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER.

PENALTIES.

"All persons who fail to pay their taxes, at the date above specified will be notified by mail, and a fee of Twenty Cents will be added for such notice, then *a Penalty of ten per cent will be added,* and a warrant will be issued collecting the tax and penalty with heavy costs."

All persons who shall fail in like manner to take out their licenses, on or before the day above designated, will incur a penalty of *three times the amount* of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

☞ Nothing but Government funds will be received.

J. K. BOWLES,
Deputy Collector, 2d Division, 16th District Pa.
Collector's Office, Bedford. Sept. 27, 1865.

SEVEN TEACHERS WANTED. The School Board of Hopewell township desire to employ seven Common School Teachers for the approaching school term of four months. $35 a month will be paid for a certificate containing all figure 1's; and 50 cents will be deducted for each figure in excess. JAMES PIPER,
Yellow Creek P.O., Oct. 6, 1865:3t Secretary

$55 A MONTH. Agents wanted that can earn $55 to $100 a month, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address with stamp, E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan. Oct. 6.:1t.

$75 A MONTH. Agents wanted to sell sewing machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address,
D. B. HERRINGTON & CO.,
Oct. 6:1t. Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale,

A Lot of Ground

in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on the wagon and coach making business. A good well of never failing water near the door, and a branch of the Three Spring Run running through the property. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.:3m.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE —OF— VALUABLE MORRISON'S COVE LAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Schnebley, late of Fulton county, deceased, will sell at public outery, upon the premises, on

TUESDAY THE 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, (1865,) at 1 o'clock, p. m., all that certain valuable

LIMESTONE FARM

or tract of Land situate in Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Sharp's heirs, David Stuckey, Samuel Teeter and others, containing about ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES, strict measure, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered. Having a LOG DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, &c. thereon erected. There is also a good Spring of water on the premises.

Also, there will be sold at the same time all that certain

LOT OF GROUND

situate near Lafayetteville in South Woodberry township, adjoining lands of John B. Furry, David Dilts, Peter Shimer and others, containing THREE ACRES, more or less, with a PLANK DWELLING HOUSE thereon erected.

Terms made known on day of sale by

BENJAMIN F. SIPE,
SUSAN SCHNEBLEY,
Oct. 6.:4t Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE —OF— VALUABLE MORRISON'S COVE LAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, will sell at public outery, upon the premises, on

TUESDAY THE 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, (1865,) at 11 o'clock a.m., all that certain valuable

LIMESTONE FARM,

or tract of land, situate in Morrison's Cove, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Garber, David Stuckey, Jacob Schnebley's heirs and others, containing

EIGHTY-EIGHT ACRES,

nett measure, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, and in good state of cultivation, with a GOOD TWO STORY PLANK DWELLING HOUSE, new Bank Barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected. There are also, two never failing Springs of excellent water, and an Apple Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
Administrator and Trustee,
for the sale of Geo. Sharp's real estate.

TERMS—One third to remain in the property during the life time of the widow, at the option of the purchaser, he paying the interest thereon annually, balance one-half in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest.

Oct. 6.:4t.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his HOUSE AND LOT situate in the Borough of Bloody Run, Pa.

The house is nearly new, containing six rooms, adjoining which is a large cabinet shop and store room, with a well of excellent and never failing water at the door. The lot is highly improved with stable, smoke-house, and other out-buildings thereon erected. There is fifty-six grape vines, apple, plumb and other fruit trees. This is perhaps the most desirable situation in the interior of the state for a cabinet maker, it being the only shop of the kind in the place.

Also, **One Tract of Land** containing five acres, and allowance, adjoining the said Borough, three acres of which are cleared and the whole under fence, there is sufficient water on this lot to run a saw-mill the greater portion of the year. Should this five acre lot remain unsold until the first of January, 1866, it will then be sold at public sale.

Bloody Run is a thriving business place, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top R.R., and the Southern Pa. R. R. is now being laid out through the town.

Terms easy. For further particulars apply to

MORITZ KLAHRE,
Bloody Run, Pa.

☞ Possession given the first of April, 1866.

Oct. 6, 1865.:tf

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of Sept. A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of Moses A. Points, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Points, late of Union township, deceased, to wit: David Points, residing in Bedford county; Samuel Points, living in Oregon when last heard from; John Points, residence not known; Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkheimer; Daniel Points, living in the State of Illinois; Henry Points, residing in the State of Indiana, De Kalb county, and George W. Points, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the third Monday, 20th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, Oct. 6, 1865.:4t

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the same Court: On motion of Jos. R. Durborrow, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Carper, late of the Township of Middle Woodberry, dec'd, to wit: John Carper, residing in the County of Bureau, Illinois; Frederick Carper, Jacob Carper, Polly, intermarried with John Keagy, the last three mentioned residing in the County of Bedford, Philip Carper, residing in the County of Bureau, Illinois, Christopher Carper, Samuel Carper, residing in the County of Fulton, Illinois; Christina, intermarried with Thos Desheri, residing in the county of Decator, Illinois; Elizabeth, intermarried with John Berkstresser; Catharine, intermarried with Daniel Frederick, the last two residing in the county of Bureau, Illinois; Margaret, intermarried with Jacob Smith, residing in the county of Bedford, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the third Monday, 20th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued in pursuance of a writ of Partition and valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Oct. 6.:4t.

VALUABLE BROAD TOP **COAL LANDS FOR SALE.**

Estate of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, the Administrators of the estate of said deceased, will sell peremptorily, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the "PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE," the following described coal lands, late of said deceased, to wit:

No. 3. Containing

154 Acres and 92 Perches,

neat measure, situate in Broad Top township, and warranted in the name of Christopher Long.

No. 4. Containing

238 Acres and 122 Perches,

neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid; and warranted in the name of John Sook.

No. 5. Containing

178 Acres and 22 Perches,

neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid, in the name of William Lane.

No. 6. Containing

404 Acres and 51 Perches,

neat measure, in the township aforesaid, and warranted to William Foster.

No. 7. Containing

180 Acres and 7 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of John McClain.

No. 8. Containing

363 Acres and 35 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of Daniel Kerr.

No. 9. Containing

11 Acres and 122 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in in the name of Thomas M. Long.

Tracts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 are situated contiguous, on Sandy Run, which empties into the Raystown branch of the Juniata, near above Hopewell; on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a branch of which road has been graded up said run to or near said land. These six tracts are all good coal lands and form one of the best coal estates in the Broad Top coal field, and can be mined on Sandy Run, and Six Mile Run. They can be mined together, or each of the tracts can be mined separately, advantageously.

No. 6, is situated several miles from the above tracks, near the head of Sandy Run; is a good coal tract and set with excellent timber.

A map of the lands can be seen or had by applying to M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

Any further information desired before the sale can be had by addressing the Administrators, at Lancaster, or the Hon. Samuel L. Russel, at Bedford, Pa.

TERMS: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on the 1st day of January, 1866.

W. CARPENTER,
H. B. SWARR,
Administrators
de bonis non of John N. Lane, dec'd.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 25, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE —OF— **VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**

The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, by virtue of the authority and direction in said will contained, will sell at public outcry upon the premises,

On Tuesday, the 14th of November next,

(1865) all the following described two

Valuable Farms

or tracts of land, to-wit:

The one thereof, being formerly the Mansion property of the said deceased, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Frederick Reininger, George W. Vickroy, and others, containing about **250 Acres,** more or less, about 175 acres thereof cleared and under fence, and in good state of cultivation, with a good two story **Frame Weather-Boarded Dwelling House,** a large frame Barn, a good Stable, sufficient for 20 head of horses, and other out buildings thereon erected. There is also a large spring of excellent water convenient to the house. A large apple orchard and other choice fruit, viz: peaches, pears, cherries and grapes upon the premises.

Also, at the same time and place, there will be sold one other tract of land, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Daniel Heck, Geo. Rininger, Tobias Barnes, and other, containing about

106 Acres and 43 Perches,

more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, the balance of the tract is well covered with Pine, Oak, Chestnut and other valuable timber. There is also a Spring of good water upon the premises.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, when terms will be made known by

GEORGE H. SLEEK, Executor
of the last will &c. of Joseph W. Sleek, dec'd.

Oct. 6.

TRUSTEES' SALE —OF— REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, within two miles of Palo Alto, in Londonderry township, Bedford county, Penn'a, on

FRIDAY THE 27TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, the following described

Valuable Real Estate,

late the property of Jacob Cook, dec'd:

No. I.

All that certain well known and valuable tract of land, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, Penn'a., formerly known as the Charles Hoyman property, adjoining lands of Jas. Mattingly and others, containing 122 acres and 100 perches, more or less, of which about 100 acres are cleared and under good cultivation; about 30 acres of excellent bottom land, about 20 acres in meadow, with a

Frame House, Barn and Grist Mill

in good running order, a new SAW MILL, millhouse, cooper-shop, wagon-shed, corn-crib, and other buildings thereon erected. There is also an apple orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

No. II.

A tract of mountain land, well timbered, containing about 425 acres, adjoining the above.

No. III.

A tract of land situate in same township, adjoining lands of Henry Cook, Jacob Wilt and others, containing 141 acres and 82 perches, more or less, about five acres cleared, with a log house thereon erected.

TERMS—One third on the 1st of April, 1866, when deed will be made and possession delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds upon the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. DENNIS COOK,
JESSE COOK,
Oct. 6.:4t Trustees.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Supply of BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best quality, just opened at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

SUNDRIES.

EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c. &c. for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

SHAWLS.

WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 28, 1865.

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.

May 19, 1865.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

HARDWARE,

House - Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN WARE,

OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,

BROOMS, BRUSHES,

BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS

AND

COAL OIL.

Pocket Books and Pipes.

THE FINEST

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER.....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

WEST PROVIDENCE AND BLOODY RUN (Bloody Run) and EAST PROVIDENCE (Householder's) SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
LONDONDERRY (Bridgeport) and CUMBERLAND VALLEY (Centreville) MONDAY, October 16.
HARRISON (Buffalo Mills) Tuesday, Oct. 17.
JUNIATA (Buena Vista) Wednesday, Oct. 18.
SCHELLSBURG and NAPIER (Schellsburg) Thursday, Oct. 19.
ST. CLAIR (Eight Square) Friday, Oct. 20.
UNION (Mowry's Mills) Saturday, Oct. 21.
SOUTH WOODBERRY (Enterprise) Monday Oct. 23.
MIDDLE WOODBERRY (Woodberry) Tuesday, Oct. 24.
LIBERTY (Stonerstown) Wednesday, Oct. 25.
BROAD TOP (Hopewell) and HOPEWELL (Dasher's) Thursday, Oct. 26.
SNAKE SPRING (Hartley's) Friday, Oct. 27.
MONROE (Fletcher's) Saturday, Oct. 28.
COLERAIN (Brick Church) Monday, Oct. 30.
BEDFORD BOROUGH and BEDFORD TOWNSHIP and special examination for all who could not attend any of the above (Bedford) Tuesday, Oct. 31.

Examinations to begin promptly at 9 o'clock. *Those wishing to be examined must be present at that time.* J. W. DICKERSON,
Sept. 29, 1865. Co. Supt.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

CARPETING.

ALL WOOL, RAG, LIST, HEMP and VENITIAN CARPETING. Also, 3-4, 4-4, 5-5, 6-4 and 8-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of extra quality, cheap at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 28, 1865.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to distribute the balance in the hands of Sam'l S. Fluck, Administrator of the estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell tp., deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of John Cessna, in Bedford, on TUESDAY the 17th day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all interested can attend if they think proper. J. B. CESSNA,
Sept. 29, 1865.:3t. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register, to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of Jacob L. May, dec'd. that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Sept 29.:6t ASA S. STUCKEY, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. *Estate of PIUS LITTLE, late of Hopewell township, deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford borough, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

Sept. 22.:6t M. A. POINTS, Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee for certain specified creditors of H. S. King, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on WEDN

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE CANADA THISTLE,

A few years ago the Legislature of this State passed a law to prevent the introduction and spread of the Canada thistle in certain counties of the Commonwealth. We annex the law, in order that other counties may invoke Legislative aid in protecting themselves against the vilest of all vegatable pests, as well as point out the inefficiency of the act.

SEC. I.—*Be it enacted, &c.*, That every owner, possessor or occupier of land in the counties of Lancaster, Washington, Fayette, Delaware and Erie, shall cut or mow all the Canada thistles growing thereon, or in the highways adjoining the same, so often as to prevent their going to seed; and if any owner possessor or occupier of land knowingly shall suffer any such thistles to grow thereon, or in any highway adjoining the same, and the seed to ripen, so as to cause or endanger the spreading thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars; and any person may enter on the land of another who shall neglect or refuse to cut or mow down such thistles, for the purpose of cutting or mowing the same down, and shall not be liable to be sued in an action of trespass therefor.

SEC. II.—That if any person in said counties shall knowingly vend any grass or other seed in which there is any seed of the Canda thistle, such person shall, for every such offense, be fined the sum of twenty dollars.

SEC. III. That all fines accruing under the provisions of this act, shall be collected before a justice of the peace, in the name of the school directors of the proper district, and be for the benefit of the schools in the district in which the fine is incurred.

SEC. IV.—That the provisions of this act shall extend to the county of Washington, not only for the Canada, but for all other species of thistle.

The law is defective in several important particulars. First, if it is worth anything it should have been made general throughout the Commonwealth. Second, the law is not specific enough, and liable to evasion. Third, the thistle propagates itself as readily by the roots as by the seeds—a piece not larger than a pea will send forth a full grown plant. Third, the act should have included another section, something like the following: "That if any person shall throw into the public highway, or into any water course upon his premises, the common dock, daisy, or other noxious weeds, shall be subject to the fine mentioned in Section II." There is no source of propagating weeds more to be guarded against than this. Our own premises have been covered with dock by using the street dirt in autumn. But where the road wash is turned upon farms, as is often done, weeds of all kinds spring up profusely and would soon infest the whole farm, unless vigorous efforts were adopted for their extirpation.

In certain counties in central New-York, the Canada thistle prevails in the fields, gardens, door-yards and roadsides to such an extent as to choke the growth of everything else. The farmer in New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Eastern Pennsylvania cannot conceive the overwhelming presence of this curse in the section here mentioned. We saw oats fields this season, with nearly a thistle for every half dozen stalks of grain, which, at a little distance, it was impossible for a person not previously acquainted with the prevalence of this weed, to discover what crop was intended to be produced. We saw perfect plants growing in the roads, where the ground appeared to be as hard almost as stone, not more than six inches in height. The only remedy or resort farmers appear to have against them, that we saw or heard of, was cutting them off. This could be done with some crops, such as grass and corn; but for the oats crop, which is a general one in that region, there was no help except a thorough cultivation and searching out in the spring. The buckwheat, which is as a general crop there, being sown late, and the ground cultivated after the year's growth of thistle had made pretty good headway, was not so much infested.

It would take years of constant efforts to extirpate the Canada thistle where it has secured so overwhelming a power as in Central New-York. Cutting or mowing off is a mere temporary relief, and is generally done after it has done its season's work, and will never lessen the number of plants. Nothing short of a thorough eradication, *root and branch*, will accomplish the work, and that will not be done within the lifetime of the present generation.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

STORING ROOTS FOR WINTER.

MR. EDITOR,—I have been raising roots for a number of years and have tried various ways for keeping them in winter, and have found that by burying them in the field they will come out better in the spring than any way I have ever tried. If there is no danger of water getting in the heap, I make a long one in the middle of my patch of roots; after pulling a few rows I take the horses and plow and make a trench by throwing a furrow each way. The roots can be wheeled in from each way or hauled with a cart. After topping the heap to the requisite height, I put a little straw on, and then about six inches of earth—this is spanked down; about every eight feet I stand a wisk of straw upwright for chimneys to let the dampness escape, as they will sweat. Before freezing weather, I haul some long manure and put on the heap.

A long heap has this advantage—you can work at each end and cover the middle; and when you take them out, open one end only, and after taking out what you want, throw some manure on to prevent them freezing. Should there be danger of water, I put the heap on the top of the ground; this takes a little more time to cover them. I have had as much as five hundred bushels of turnips in a heap of this kind. Carrots and ruta bagas I bury in the same way. S.

Montgomery County, Sept. 20, 1865.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

ROAD WASHINGS.

I do not think that we farmers dispose of the washings of the highways as profitably as we might. There are few farms bordering upon roads, that might not receive the benefit of these washings. Even if a deep inlet should be necessary, a culbert built through a high embankment, and a receptacle, as a pond, inside the field, from which the impregnated water might be drawn to various parts of the premesies, while the pond itself would afford many cart-loads of rich earth—It would be advisable to have these washings. These washings contain soluble salts of much value; but if, upon low lands, nothing but sand were received, it would prove of much benefit to the heavy soils usually found in these situations.

One thing, however, has to be remembered that after July for three months, these washings should be rejected, if we do not wish our lands stocked with every kind of abominable weed. Some people, who do not love their neighbors as themselves, still persist in throwing these vile pests from the fields into the public roads, where the seeds mature and are thence carried by rains and scattered broadcast over the land.

Roxborough, Sept. 16, 1865. G. F. W.

—*Germantown Telegraph.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (10th day) of October,

1865, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B'Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General for the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General for the State of Penusylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Treasurer for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for Bedford county.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Commissioners of Bedford county. Each elector to vote for but one commissioner.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Directors of the Poor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner for the county of Bedford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relative to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose names is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such persou on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
September 1, 1864. }

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865,

the real estate of JACOB SHUSS, dec'd, consisting of

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, of land, in Snake Spring township, about 75 acres cleared, 10 of which are good meadow, the balance being well timbered; adjoining lands of Jacob Lingenfelter, Henry Hershberger and others. The improvements are a story and a half log

Dwelling House and Double Log Barn,

and other out-buildings. There are also TWO ORCHARDS OF CHOICE FRUIT, containing from 150 to 200 trees. There are five or six Springs of never failing water on the farm.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock a. m., when the terms will be made known.

Sep. 22-3t DANIEL SHUSS, Adm'r.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.	
EXPRESS.	P. M.	MAIL. A. M.		MAIL. P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives
6 10	8 00		Huntingdon.....	12 01	6 20
6 27	8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44	5 57
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove.	11 37	5 50
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg.....	11 23	5 36
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run.....	11 10	5 22
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15
7 21	9 11		Cove	10 49	5 04
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves
7 40	9 30		Saxton	10 30	4 45
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives
7 50	9 40			10 20	4 35
8 10	10 00		Riddlesburg.....	10 00	4 15
8 18	10 08		Hopewell.....	9 52	4 07
8 30	10 20		Piper's Run.....	9 40	3 55
8 45	10 35		Hamilton.....	9 25	3 40
8 57	10 47		Bloody Run.....	9 13	3 28
Arrives	Arrives				Leaves.
9 00	10 50		Mount Dallas...	9 10	3 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves			Arrives	
10 40		Saxton.....	9 20	4 30
10 55		Coalmont.....	9 05	4 15
11 00		Crawford.....	8 55	4 05
Arrives			Leaves.	
11 00		Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.tf

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
BURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support: provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splendid assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise trespassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
apl7:tf.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL
CASES OF CONSUMTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION *OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y
Oct. 21., 1864. 1y.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HANDSOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. &. W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,65.1yr.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do *Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,* &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.

STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.

A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.
June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Corie or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.
Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa.,
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as